

## THE SOUTH.

## THE OBSTINACY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

**Another Instance of His Stub-  
born Opposition to the Will  
of the Rebel People.**

## He Advises His Cabinet Officers Not to Resign at the Request of Congress.

## He Denies the Responsibility of Executive Officers to Congress or People.

**Broad and Open Accusations Against Him by  
the Press and in Congress.**

### Attack on Him in the Rebel Congress by Haynes and Wigfall.

## The Military Blunders of Bragg and Johnston Attributed to Davis.

## DEATH OF GENERAL J. H. WINDER

### BOMBARDMENT OF FORT ANDERSON.

## The Negro Conscription Bill Failure.

**The Resolution to Arm Two Hundred Thousand  
Negroes Voted Down by an**

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[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.]  
The *Wilmington Journal* says that two Yankee gunboats shelled Fort Anderson on Friday last. No damage was done to the fort. Six of our men were wounded; two

The Raleigh Confederate says that the commissioner from North Carolina who recently visited Richmond

confidential, as we are enabled to say that the President was frank, unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with the peace negotiations, and that the interview

**The Disruption of Davis's Cabinet.**  
**THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.**  
 (From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 9.)

powers and duties of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the government peculiarly important at this time. While the President presents most forcibly the argument that our theory of government, unlike that of Great

the complete independence of the President, yet, in a government founded on popular will and sustained by public opinion, an obdurate non-compliance with the will and wishes of the popular branch of the government

tion of the Executive Department being entirely within the power of Congress, it may, by repealing the laws which establish these departments, leave the

part of Congress would be factious and improper we do not hesitate to declare; but that it is, nevertheless, within the power of Congress cannot be denied, and that it

votes of the representatives of the people. It will not do to qualify public opinion by the term "enlightened;" for all well defined and explicitly expressed public sentiment must be regarded as enlightened. To con-

Whether or not it is "enlightened," the question of obedience to public sentiment is narrowed down to the will of the authorities. When they choose to obey, the opinion is "enlightened"; when they desire to disobey, it is "unenlightened."

No man who has watched the course of public opinion can deny that the present Cabinet no longer retains the confidence of the country. At one time the press and Congress were each divided upon the Cabinet. The first

sing against the Cabinet. The present Congress, fresh from the people, comes out now more strongly than the old for new men. The press, once divided, is now almost unanimous for a change of Cabinet. Unless the

We do not mean to imply that any want of confidence exists towards the President; but his fellow citizens be-

greater satisfaction, we cannot say; but that the present Cabinet has wholly failed to secure the confidence of the country none can deny. Mr. Memminger recognized the

Certainly the Navy Department has not given satisfaction. Whether it could have done better we do not mean to say, but it is a sad measure of the condition of the navy that it should be so.

no ships, no men, and because foreign governments would not permit him to buy. He has lost nearly all his gunboats, because they could not be built, with the diminished resources of this country, of strength sufficient

The State Department has not secured us recognition but that was more its misfortune than its fault.

lice and right. But he could not make them act. Hence he has failed; and any other statesman would probably have succeeded no better. One great cause of Mr. Benjamin's unsucces has been

He has confined his State papers to deistical belief, and stamped upon the religious faith of the country a practical denial of a Trinitarian Jehovah. This was his faith, but not the faith of that widespread religious sentiment

the Congress has endeavored to change this, and has adopted resolutions designed to preclude the exclusion of our Saviour from the prayers of a people asking the in-

best element in the souls of this people—it is the distinguishing trait in the character of this revolution—it has influenced it like corn and at the hearthstone, in ten

of His Son is making Jehovah with the vain repetition of words which have no meaning. The country ask to hypocrites.

We present the public sentiment of the country as it appears to us, protesting no wish or purpose to be unfriendly or unkind either to the President or the Secretary. We are, as we sincerely trust, the sentiment of a

Withhold the honest expression of public opinion as presents itself to us, we should neither be the friend of the President nor a lover of the country. Truth and candor are at all times necessary, and should be, at all times.

bonds of attachment between himself and his country  
men, reanimate the public heart and give hope and en-  
couragement of success to the people, he will calmly con-  
sider the facts as presented and accordingly give them

**POPULAR CABINET OFFICERS.**  
[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.]

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